REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,974.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	9

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Fine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Special Agreements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Withers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	September 1874.		September 1874.
„ Ratnagherry	4	„ Colombo	11
„ Vingorla	4	„ Galle	13
„ Goa	5	„ Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Visagapatam	22
„ Calicut	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	8	„ Gopanlpore	23
„ Cochin	9	„ False Point	24
„ Aleppy	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

In exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushrh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1874, at 12 P.M.

Leave Bombay	August 1874.		September 1874.
„ Kurrachee	26	Leave Busreh	16
„ Guadur	31	„ Mahomerah	16
„ Muscat	Sept. 2	„ Fao	16
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Linga	6	„ Linga	20
„ Bahrein	8	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	10	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	10	„ Guadur	28
„ Mahomerah	12	„ Kurrachee	Oct. 2
Arrive Busreh	12	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of Sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Hay Harry, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "Burmah," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oorun	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
Hog Island	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Colwa	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Rewas	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Dhurumtur	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 38, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
„ Suez	36	25	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	38	24	9-10	
„ Messina	50	34	14	
„ Naples	50	34	14	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on the Company's premises, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report, and audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,

Bombay, 18th August 1874. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

COCOANUT-DAY.—In consequence of the extension and fencing in of the B. B & C. I Railway Line as far as Colaba, the Sindoo Public are informed that it will be difficult for them to have access to the Sea-shore of Back Bay for the purpose of their ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on the 27th instant. They are therefore recommended to make their Cocoanut Offerings to the Sea on the harbour side near Moody Bay.

The Public will not be prohibited from having access to Back Bay by way of the limited space between the Chowpatty Level-crossing and the foot of Malabar Hill.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,222 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

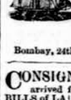
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,698 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. G. Syzad, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 27th August, at noon, calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ss. ARIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

Any Claim for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Muslin, Scarfs, and Chintz.

2 cases coloured striped dhotics, 5 cases puggries, 148 dozen coloured handkerchiefs, 1 case spring steamers and mother o'pearl fancy articles and children's toys.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT FORBES STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the premises, lately known as the Australasian Hotel, Forbes Street, a quantity of Furniture the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence. The same consisting of richly carved blackwood drawing room table of uncommon design and workmanship, half backed library sofas, console tables, teapoys, chairs with and without arms, easy chairs, Lady's work table in mahogany stanettes of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert, Second Empire, Shell carved pier table, fine oil colour painting and engravings in frame, bijouterie, &c., dining room and cane tables, side board and chairs of well-seasoned blackwood, a big size spring bed, ladies and gents cane bottom chairs, bedstead by Tucker Son's, chamber candlesshades, articles of glass, crockery and plateware, a very handsome tubular brass bedstead of Indian dimensions, a special fine lot of bedding, superfine fly and adoptation of mosquito curtains, toilet and cheval reflectors, wash stand with French porcelain furniture, gown and cloth presses, fowal horses, salted linen, bath, leading books, coir floor matting, cooking pots and covers, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above articles will be sold being fully strictly free of reserve.

The above articles now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Sundries and Furniture:—

Blue border dinner sets, few gross watch glasses, fancy toys, iron stools, cold cream soaps, pomatums, cigar pipes, travelling tiffin box, work boxes, &c.

3 Bales Navy Canvas, No. 3 and 4.

50 Pieces of Canvas, 36 In.

50 do. ditto 40 „

50 do. ditto 45 „

1 Case fancy Watch Chains.

Furniture, consisting of blackwood carved large and small round and parlabtes to pay, tableteens, lady's writing table, easy chairs blackwood cupboard with glasses, drawing room chairs, reclining half-back couches, cradles, camp cots, bedsteads, screens, teakwood high chairs, dining tables, cupboards, side boards, 1 dressing glass with marble slab, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconets, scarfs, chintz, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

24 Cases Hocks of very super or quality.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated glass, and crockery ware, at No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence, Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M. precisely, at No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank, the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence, the same consists of blackwood carved drawing room and chiffonniere, pier tables, carved easy chairs, round tables, tea poys, lady's writing table, dressing glass, cupboards, washing and dressing tables, pictures, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days prior to the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very costly and elegant, elaborately carved and solid Mahogany Household Furniture, plate glasses and porcelain ware, rich real oil paintings and pro of silver Engravings and other pictures, &c., at No. 24, Lawrence Dundas Street, opposite the Nawab's Tank, Dockyard Road, Mazgaon.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co have received instruction to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 P.M. at the above named place, the very valuable, well-seasoned carved blackwood, walnutwood, and solid Mahogany Household Furniture, &c, the portion of the property of a gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprising solid Mahogany drawing room, oblong and circular tables, inlaid lined drawing-room and cane easy-chairs, Mahogany and carved occasional tables, well seasoned teakwood carved sofas and blackwood carved Devan couches, an English-made solid walnutwood revolving circular table, elegantly carved chiffoniers, square and round teapoys, a solid Mahogany Calcutta made breakfast table for 12 persons by Currie and Co., a Mahogany Devonport Lady's writing-table, solid Mahogany circular backed and revolving Chairs, rich English Brussels carpets, a carved gong 8-day clock by "J. French Royal Exchange, London," with a carved Mahogany case, a Rosewood cottage Pianoforte, by "John Brinsmead," London, a carved solid Mahogany almirah with Chubb's lock and key, rich proof sheet engravings of their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princess, and Her Majesty the Queen, valuable oil paintings on canvas, photographs of eminent personages, a handsome real China-gilt enamelled sugar jar on carved stand, a set of blackwood cane dining table, screens, bamcel bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, toilette glasses, &c, rich Bohemian vases and soapstone ornaments, solid ebony Ceylon-made clerph nts, alabaster busts and vases, pairs of plated hanging and table and stand lamps with drops, plated table and chandeliers with shades, cruet and pickle frames, inspitcher, salver, in mahogany case containing best plated king's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing German silver handled knives and forks for 24 persons, cut glass vases, a set of best crystal glass decanters, water croft, cut glass oval fruit dishes, handsome breakfast and dessert sets, pairs of frosted flowered globe lamps, garden seats, a set of new plated mounted single harness made to order, also two sets of old harness, &c., a choice collection of English standard works, and other valuable books, &c., &c.

AT 3 P.M.

An English built open door Shigram, by McNaulon Smith.

An English built Boat-shaped Phaeton.

A Roomy Brougham by "Holmes" of Longacre.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per TIVERTON, Cowley, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leav s the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 25th August 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Traveller's Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.

THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET, AND HAND-CUFF ILLUSIONS, FOR THE LAST TIME!!!

On this occasion the audience are desired to watch the tricks with every attention, for, on the Box being re-opened, they will, much to their surprise, behold that

☞ WHICH THEY NEVER HAD EXPECTED TO WITNESS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pierce in a New Drawing-room Entertainment.

NEW AND ORIGINAL LOCAL JOKES.

BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND GLORIOUS FUN.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE AS THE SUSTIWALLAHS.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Mrs. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Original).....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—The Moon is Breaking.....Company.
I'm Weary To-night, Mother.....Mr. G. H. Henri.
The Fellow that Looks like Me.....Harry Leslie.
The Exile's Return.....Mr. W. Hogarth.
Oh would I were a Fly.....Dave Carson.
Meet Me in the Lane.....Mr. G. Norville.
Vocal Quartette—The Happiest Land...Messrs. Norville, Pierce, Henri, and Hogarth.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

MERRY IS THE MINSTREL'S LIFE.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Song and Dance (Eccentric).....Harry Leslie.
Vocal Duet—The Sailor Sigus.....Messrs. Norville and Hogarth.

THE SUSTIWALLAHS.
DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pierce, in a New Musical Interlude.

Concluding with an Original Song, entitled,
THE MERRY RUPEES.

Banjoistic Eccentricities.....Mr. G. H. Henri.
Favourite Ballad.....Mr. G. Norville.

PART SECOND WILL CONCLUDE WITH AN ORIGINAL MINSTREL MORCEAU, ENTITLED,

THE RIVAL LOVERS.

Lucinda Snow.....Mr. J. C. Talbot.
Pompey Squash.....Harry Leslie.
Ginger Blue.....Dave Carson.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET, AND HAND-CUFF ILLUSION,

INTRODUCING

NEW AND SURPRISING EFFECTS!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls..... 3 | Pit 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, Half Price to Dress Circle only

Doors open at 8 o'clock: Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager.....Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director.....Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing Complete Dialogue and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obt ined at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. Price Re. 1—Original Price Rs. 2.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED on the 9th SEPTEMBER.

T. WADDINGTON, Lieut. Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 24th August.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be HELD at the Club House THIS EVENING at 5-30 P.M.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 26th August 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Ltd.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To authorize a debit to Reserve Account in reduction of the valuations at which the Company's property now stands, and to consider and adopt the best mode of raising money required for the purposes of the Company.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th AUGUST till the 7th day of SEPTEMBER 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1874.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 24, 1874.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th INSTANT to 9th PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARTS TO DELIVER GOODS AT POONA AND SHOLAPORE.

1. TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, at Poona and at Sholapore Stations, of such CARTS, as may, from time to time, be required, with the necessary Bullocks and men to drive them, for the delivery of Goods conveyed by this Railway to the Poona and the Sholapore Stations respectively.

2. The Contract is to commence from the 1st day of October next, or on a date to be hereafter named.

3. Particulars of the services required, and the amount of Security, and Forms of Tender can be obtained on application personally, or by Agent only, either at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

4. The Tenders, sealed and marked on the offside "Tenders for Carts for delivery of Goods at Poona and at Sholapore," must be lodged in the Agent's Office before twelve o'clock at noon on Saturday, the Fifth day of September 1874. No Tender will be recognised unless it is made upon the form referred to in clause three of this Advertisement.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Boree Bunder Station, Bombay, 25th August 1874.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen	Rs. 15
„ Virgin	„	17
„ Diamond	„	21
„ Amontillado	„	28
PORT—Double Diamond	„	22
CATALAN—White	„	15
„ Red	„	15
CLARET—St. Julie	„	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	„	23
„ Nierstein	„	19
CHABLIS—Superior	„	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	„	30
„ —Pints	„	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	„	30
„ —Pints	„	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	„	19
„ —Reynard's	„	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	„	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

"RECEIVED No. 1.—24-8-74."

COYLE & Co., DUBLIN'S BRANDIES. Just landed for sale, two descriptions of these fine Spirits. Wm. WATSON & Co., 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12	Deck Suits ...10 to 17	0
Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8	Overland ... 25	0
English Feather ...	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14	Warm ... 35	0
„ Horse Hair ...	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8	Overcoats and Inverness Capes from... 35	0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets ... each	10 8	Dressing Gowns ... 9 to 20	0
Ring Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from...10 to 15	0	Pyjamas ... 13	0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Bessis or Quilt ...7-8 to 12	8	Oxford Shirts ... 6	0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ...7-8 to 12	8	White do. ... 2 4	8
Linen „ Handkerchiefs ... „	5 0	Umbrellas with cover...	9 0	Best Shrunk Flannel ... 2	8
Cotton Socks „	11 8	Warm Gloves ...	1 14	Extra Large „ ...	75 0
Warm do. „	15 8	„ Mitts ...	1 8	Silk and Wool ...	18 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	„ Muffles ...	2 12	Printed Cambric Shirts ... 4 to	4 8
Sponge Bags ...	2 0	Pin Scarfs from ...	0 12	Sun Silk Shirts ...	11 0
Sponers ...	3 8	Sailor's Knot from ...	1 8	Under Vests ...3-8 to	6 0
Soap Boxes ...	1 8			Pants ...6 to	8 0
				Travelling Caps ...	3 8

	Rs. a.
Travelling Hats ...	3 8
Cardigan Jackets very warm ...	9 8
Sheets per pair ...	9 8
Pillow Cases each ...	1 4
Portmanteaus ... to ...	12 8
Overland Trunks ...	23 0
Solid Leather „ ...	49 0
Extra Large „ ...	75 0
Black Hide Bags ...	11 8
Extra Large ...	24 0
Cash Bags ...	6 12
Courier Bags ...	5 0
Money Belts ...	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags ...	4 12
Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to 21	0

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Brass Tube Rocking Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats. Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Oil Gas, pin and bronze Kerosine Lamps, Camphene Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Bracelets, Tooth and Nail brushes, Combs, Scented Soap in boxes a dozen, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Iced Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Tea and Coffee sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CHEVONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c, Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Jars, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

JUST RECEIVED, by ss. ARIEL, from London, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots and Reclining Chairs, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any design of any kind of the Customer's own instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, on moderate terms.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Kuthan, the Princes of Kotawaar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every par. of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent foldings.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angled Victorias, fitted with shifting heads and boxes, for driving, and patent servo brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, Tilt Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 25TH AUGUST 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed heavy, sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. In spot prices there is a general decline of 1/16d. in Surats and American, and from private advices we learn that arrivals were equally depressed. This morning's report is quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 7,000; Mid Uplands in New York being still quoted at 16¾ cents per lb.

Yesterday's general produce markets were unaltered, but Wheat had declined 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

A further payment of £51,000 into the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's message, making £295,000 since the last return. The amount of itself is not of importance, but it serves to show the tendency of the market, and a reduction of the Bank rate on Thursday becomes more and more probable. Consols this morning have advanced to 92⅝; French Rentes to 99½; Bar Silver continues at 58d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened with a slightly easier feeling this morning, Document Bills having been sold at the equivalent of 1s. 10 7/16d. for 3 months' sight, but on receipt of Calcutta advices a firmer tendency was again manifested, and we now quote:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10¾d. to 5/32, 6 months' sight 1s. 10½d.; Credits 3 months 1s. 10 7/16d. per rupee. For all October delivery, we hear of demand Bank bills having been sold at 1s. 10 7/32d., which apparently indicates an anticipation of higher rates; but so far as influences here can be foreseen, the course of affairs seems likely to be in the opposite direction—our exports must be on a very reduced scale for some time, and we are now opening the season for imports, while the increased Council drawings will probably afford the means of laying down funds here at a very moderate rate. The unknown quantity in the calculation, however, is the position of Calcutta; should the import market there continue without improvement and a fair extent of business be done in exports, we shall always be liable to be affected here, and the course of the market is therefore to that extent uncertain.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any transactions to-day and rates are accordingly unaltered, say ⅛ all round.

THE SHARE MARKET has been quiet, and with the exception of Spinning scrip values are generally lower. Bank of Bombays are specially dull, and Land shares are difficult of sale.

COTTON is nominally unaltered in value, but there is a decidedly easier tendency. European firms are not buying to any extent and dealers are more anxious to sell.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered at £2-2-6 by sailing vessel, and £2 by steamer.

IN PIECE GOODS we hear of nothing new. The enquiry for Grey Goods is steady, but prices are in no way altered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p'sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	763 x d
10,000	500	250	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	365 x d
8,256	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
4,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 pl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
5,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

130	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2 000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	30 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	--	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,850
300	2,700	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	35 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	600
100	1,500	--	--	Carwar Company	700
500	1,200	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,300
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	6,500	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	--	Framjee Cowasji Press Co	200
3 0	5 0	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575
60 0	2,000	500 0	--	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
130	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	--	Sassoon's Press Co	1,225
400	85	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	--	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
1 0	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	870
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,100

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	18-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	19/1/5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	13/10/7	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
.....	£18	19/6/1	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 8	Colaba Land Co	1,375 xd
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	135
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,280
6,0 0	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	256

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

220	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,675
110	2,500	all	200	Ulliance Spinning	2,950
8 0	2,000	all	--	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	2,100
400	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,645
4,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
300	1,000	300	--	Colaba Spinning	1,035
2,000	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,205
1,000	1,25	all	--	Fleming S. W. Co	1,415
1,500	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,495
700	1,000	all	--	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,710
124	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,515
800	1,000	1,000	--	Khandesh Spinning	1,280
300	1,250	1,000	--	Madras Spinning	1,150
350	1,000	550	--	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
3,56	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
0 0	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,670
0 0	2,500	all	340	Oriental	3 950 xd
600	1,250	250	--	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
1 00	1,000	1,000	150 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	25	31½ p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,580
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	--	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	15
...	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	320
	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19½	--	Bank of China
.....	--	--	--	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE OCEAN BRIDE, 334 tons, Captain C. LeGross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmain (June 22nd) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. SCOTIA, 1,947 tons, Captain J. R. Withers, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta (July 30th) brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Arnon, and twenty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Ocean Bride	LeGross	Moulmain, June 22.

The barque Persia, Jones, destination unknown, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 22 Ava (s) ..... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

695 Bo'don, Lashbrooke—The Captain.
994 Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

896 St. George, Hall—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1441 Bianca, Stannus—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1298 Cashmere, Thompson—The Captain.
1024 Chariot, Hogg—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1112 Choice, Masters—The Captain.
1329 Galloway, Fraser—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1426 Knight Companion, Rouch—The Captain.
1200 Loch Katrine, Burton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
819 Malkin Queen, Loutitt—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1365 Albania, Seelay—The Captain.
1321 Belvedere, Gardiner—Tudor & Co.
1226 Colliehow, Irving—Edward Bates & Co.
812 Carmarthenshire, Thomas—Ewart, Latham & Co.
198 Great Hesse, Carter.
334 Ocean Bride, LeGross—W. Nicol & Co.
972 Persia, Jones—Owen & Okell.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

2092 Khedive, Steuart—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

865 Boadicea, Walker—Lawrence & Co.
1047 King Arthur, Johnston—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

917 Excelsior, Jose—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

891 Flora, Marcovich—A. C. Gumpe

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

548 Mula, Morrison—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Kolins, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR GENOA, &c.

977 India, Dodero—C. Grandona.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1480 Columbian, Steed—P. & O. Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

723 Ariel, Brown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1226 Bellona, Rhodes—Lyons & Co.
1874 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
680 Burmah, Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
763 Ituriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1094 Massoa, Shallard—P. & O. Co. for China &c.
472 Penang, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1316 St. Olaf, Pearson—The Captain.
1247 Scootra, Withers—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

265 Africa, Ranchhaupt—T. Topun.
188 Leticia, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

206 Nassur Musjeet, Richer—H. J. N. Mahomed.

FOR ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

480 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Lutiff.
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1834 Abyssini-, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Ordinary.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1099 Dalhousie, Warner.
187 Magdala, James—(R. N.)

DAILY IMPORTS—25TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Aarther, s, 24 cases brandy Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orchis, s, 8 cases candles, Grindlay, Groom and Co.
Carmarthenshire, 128 tegs iron nails, Pestonjee Mooseabhoy; 132 cases paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 500 casks cement, Hepicola Allibhoy.
Virago, s, 1 case port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hydaspes, s, 4 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bellona, s, 67 casks firecl ay, M. M. Mody and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 4 cases candles, Narranjee Sewjee.
Malacca, s, 12 bales paper, Hajee Mocladina Sulleman; 1 case sherry and 32 cases claret, Hudson Watson.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 6 cases champagne, 30 cases medoc, 2 cases sauternes, 3 cases brandy, and 393 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS,—25TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boldon, 97 bales cotton, Vurdhman Govindjee; 200 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee & Co.
Bosdicea, s, 50 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 31 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, Nursey Liladhur; 44 bales cotton, Jethu Rutnshore; 100 bales cotton, Nuseerunjee Merwanjee & Co; 70 bales cotton, Narsindas Premchund; 53 bales cotton, Eduljee and Bomanjee; 60 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 88 bales cotton, Shamjee Veerjee; 12 bales cotton, Mansookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 65 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee; 94 bales cotton, Damjee Doosa.
King Arthur, s, 605 bundles galls, Moolleebhoy Gangjee; 60 bales wool, Ebram Noordin & Co; 1,067 bags linseed and 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 45 bales cotton, Nusseerwanjee Curgetjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 192 packages tea, Dala Nanchund; 8 bales woollen carpet, Thacker, Vinning and Co.; 100 bags linseed, Rolli Brothers; 551 bundles myrabalams, Rhemcobhoy Khimjee; 2 bales skins, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 24 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 6 bales hides, E. L. Southern and Co.; 500 bundles gall-Morcally Nathoo; 51 cwts. sandlewood, Ebram Fakeer Mahomed; 2 cases chundroos and 1 case T. shells, Khakeebhoy Nansee.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive, s, 5 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George, 220 bales rags and 5 bales hides and skins, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 3 bales cotton, Viasrambhoy Ebram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 180 bags wool, Alsen, Ricke & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 1 bale hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Khedive s, 200 bales wheat, Edward Baudry and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 9 cases fishmaws, Merallybhoy Dams; 56 cases broken glass, Kassum Noormahomed; 6 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talatee; 423 bags ooplate and 18 cases cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 20 bales cotton, Curr nbhoy Ebram; 15 packages sharkfins, Merrally Nathoo; 400 bundles broken glass, Hossein Noor Mahomed; 7 cases fishmaws and 57 packages olibanum Joomabhoy Lalljee; 38 packages sharkfins, 5 packages, fishmaws, and 15 bags soowa seeds, Momed Nathoo; 2 bundles mother-o'-pearl shells, Bundally Sewjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Columbian, s, 17 bales cotton, Khetsee Oobhoya.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE learn that the local Government has kindly permitted certain of the senior skilled artificers of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory to be transferred to the Fatehgur Factory, their services having been applied for by Colonel Henegan. The men will receive higher emoluments, and will have better prospects in the Bengal Presidency. Colonel Steward, we believe, was greatly averse to his factory being crippled to the extent it would be by the transfer of these men, and with natural jealousy strenuously objected to their being taken away. But Bengal as usual won the day, and we are glad for the men's sake that she has, in this instance, done so.—*Madras Times.*

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 23.

Grierson, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Nassick.

AUGUST 24.

Thomas, Captain, Madras 4th Regiment N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Bellary.
Mackenzie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.
Pale, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Leckie, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 25.

Turton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Aurunabad.
Turton, Major, Bengal 4th Goorkha, to join, to Buklah.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 28	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Sept. 19	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 7	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	Aug. 28	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 28	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letter.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.		Revised Rate per ½ oz.	
	Annas	Pies.	Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	5½ P.M.	7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 28	Monday ..... Oct. 26
,,	Sept. 4	,, ... Nov. 2
,,	,, 11	,, ... ,, 9
,,	,, 18	,, ... ,, 16
,,	,, 25	,, ... ,, 23
	7 P.M.	,, ... ,, 30
Monday	Oct. 5	,, ... Dec. 7
,,	,, 12	,, ... ,, 14
,,	,, 19	,, ... ,, 21
		,, ... ,, 28

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 3 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 7	Tuesday	Nov. 17
,,	,, 21	,,	Dec. 1
Tuesday	Oct. 6	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 29
,,	Nov. 3	,,	Jan. 12
		,,	,, 26

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—July 29th, at Hartley Villa, Holland-street, Kensington, West London, the wife of J. R. Browne, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALKER—August 24th, at Byculla, Bombay, the beloved wife of Colonel Chamberlain William Walker, Bombay S aff Corps, aged 56 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1874.

IT is, perhaps, too much the fashion to condemn the guarantee system for Indian railways mainly on the ground that the State might have built the lines for itself more economically and with a greater assurance of profiting by the development of railway traffic. The chief objection to a system which relieves shareholders from the obligation to earn their own dividends, and reduces them to the condition of annuitants of the State, is that the comfortable living thus secured to them makes them independent of further exertion, and kills the spirit of enterprise within them. The country is put to the expense of the double establishments maintained by the Companies and the Government respectively, and is at the same time defrauded of the legitimate advantages which it should derive from the eager pursuit of gain by private adventurers whose fortune depends upon the increase of prosperity in the districts through which their railways run. In England, Railway Companies have been one of the most active agencies in changing the whole face of the country. They have brought land into cultivation, changed towns into cities, and created watering-places and seaports, because the shareholders had no means of making the lines pay except by calling new traffic into existence. But in India railway agents and traffic managers would think it beneath their dignity to go out into the highways and byways to search for the business which does not itself seek the railway; they look to the Government to make every little bridge and bit of road beyond the limits of the station yards; and they have neither the power nor the inclination to speculate in land or house building in order to add to the attractiveness of their lines. It is enough for them to conduct great undertakings which ought to stimulate Indian society to the highest degree of activity with such a careful observance of forms as will safeguard them from the censures of Government officials and procure the smooth and regular payment of the half-yearly dividends. These considerations account readily enough for the neglect of the Railway Companies to seize upon the natural advantages of stations which might be turned at a slight expense into excellent sanitaria. To take Khandalla as an instance of this apathy, it can hardly fail to surprise any one acquainted with the spot that a place enjoying so cool and refreshing a climate, magnificent scenery, and a near proximity to Bombay, should be permitted to remain a mere desert, all the more wretched and deserted-looking for the half dozen or so of crumbling bungalows scattered about its precincts. But the fault is in a great measure due to the Company that runs its line right through the place, for it can scarcely be expected that a sanitarium, such as Khandalla is, can flourish so long as the Railway expresses little or no interest in its advancement. Khandalla is, we believe, capable of great things. It is within an easy distance by rail of Bombay and Poona, and, situated as it is near the summit of the Bhore Ghaut, it may be said to possess some of the finest mountain scenery in India, if not in the world. It is comparatively cool at any season of the year, and it knows nothing of punkahs, and very little of mosquitoes. The surrounding hills and valleys are as vividly green as the woods and fields of the Emerald Isle, and beautiful cascades tumble in glittering foam and splendour from precipices that dizzy the head to peer over. It is the very place for picnics, for love-making, for honey moons, for a change of scene and air, for—in a word—the business man's weekly holiday. It might be made the Brighton of Bombay, barring the sea, which Bombay men don't want when they go from home, and like Brighton might owe its growth and prosperity mainly to the railway.

But, as Khandalla is at present, but few inducements are offered to any one to visit it. In the first place the bungalows there are miserable antiquated erections, uninhabitable to all but those who would escape the heat of the low country at any price. The bazaars are of the usual native type belonging to jungly stations, and there is little choice to enjoy in the selection of supplies. The daily trains scream and whistle their contempt of the place as they glide by it, and no facility is offered to travellers—not even cheap fares—to stop at Khandalla to admire at leisure its magnificent scenery. The Railway's business lies elsewhere, and one of the finest sites in India for a sanitarium of moderate elevation is neglected principally by those who should be most interested in supporting it. Doubtless Khandalla would be a very different place if India belonged to our American cousins, and if Bombay were inhabited by sweating Yankees instead of perspiring Britons. Jonathan would assimilate the thousands of beautiful sites for villas lying between Khandalla and Lanowlie in no time, run up modern cottages there at cheap rents instead of traditional bungalows at dear ones, start a five storied railway hotel on the American model, and convey all Bombay to Khandalla any day they wished it at express speed for a dollar or two and some cents. He would teach the half-baked citizen of Bombay that a weekly holiday—say from Saturday to Monday—up the mountains was within his reach at a trifling expense, and give not only Bombay but many other places along his lines of rail a sanitarium of a convenient and inexpensive character. This is what we imagine an American Railway Company would do with the natural advantages afforded by Khandalla, but unluckily, in some respects, our railways are not of the Yankee pattern or our enterprise that of our progressive cousins.

Although the finest sites imaginable for houses, an excellent climate, and picturesque scenery await the citizen of Bombay at Khandalla, there are few found to take advantage of the locality, and those few would prefer to spend their time there in any sort of expensive hovel ready built, to building for themselves for convenience or speculation. Anglo-Indians in cases of this nature wait patiently to be made comfortable by some one other than themselves, and remain content to sicken cheerfully on the steaming plains rather than stir hand or foot to improve their own condition. They may at times fancy perhaps that some fine day or other the Government or some one else may take Khandalla in hand, and make a convenient sanitarium of it; but such creations do not lie within the province of any Government however paternal, and indeed we have generally remarked that when Government meddles with creations of this kind they prove failures. But it is not so with railways. A railway line should *make* places, towns, and cities as it goes, and seize upon all natural advantages of country on its route to fill its coffers. It is impossible to say with any certainty whether an Indian railway could make a profitable speculation out of Khandalla or not through the action here hinted at, for Indian railways are, as we have said, helpless in this direction; nor has the public any opportunities of showing how far it is capable of aiding them. But of this we are convinced, that Americans would probably find their profit in rendering Khandalla and Lanowlie populous; certainly that they would attempt to make it so Cheap railway fares, moderate house rent, good supplies, a cool climate, and fine scenery will do much for any place even in India, and especially should this occur for a locality such as that of Khandalla, within one hundred miles of a great and populous city—we might almost say of the existing capital of the country. And Bombay needs such a sanitarium, Brighton or whatever we please to call it. We have Poona, it is true, as the Madrasees have their Bangalore, to run to when the heat grows excessive for a change, but Poona is both distant and expensive for this purpose, nor can it boast of the magnificent scenery of the intervening mountains. Probably a great future awaits the highlands about Lanowlie and Khandalla, and a magic growth that will send up villas like mushrooms on their peaks and pinnacles; but, if the present generation do not live to see that happy day when the Bombay cit has his snug little box on those hills as a matter of fashion and convenience, it may thank our Indian Railway Companies with their guaranteed dividends for the circumstance. Their apathy for creation has spoilt many a pretty place, or, we should rather say, has left it deserted as they found it.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

WE noticed, and in some measure described, some little time back, a new self-working apparatus by which gas of superior illuminating power is produced from the refuse of petrole m. Mr. Silberger, who is the patentee for India, is now here, and by permission of the Municipal authorities will publicly test its powers this evening on the Queen's road between the Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Malabar Hill. All interested are invited to attend and see for themselves the quality of the light afforded. The apparatus which occupies a very small space is, according to the patentee, worked without any firing, without any complicated or expensive contrivance, and without the least danger of explosion or disadvantage to health, and is so simple that any coolie can manage it as easily as a kerosine lamp. The production of the gas, we are told, is instantaneous, and the operation produces no smell whatever.

ROUGH NOTES ON A VISIT TO CARLSBAD, IN BOHEMIA, DURING THE SEASON OF 1874.

[PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT OF INDIAN FRIENDS, BY MAJOR THOYTS.]

SOME years ago, in 1866, I published in the *Bombay Gazette* a few notes relative to a visit to the hot springs at Carlsbad, a course of which had such a beneficial effect on my health that I thought a short description of the Kur and of the place itself might not only prove interesting to my Anglo-Indian friends, but would also convey to them valuable information regarding a place which, if better known than it was at that time in India, would become a resort for invalids suffering from the effects of a long residence in a tropical climate, where they would speedily regain health and spirits at comparatively small trouble and expense.

My notes were subsequently compiled in pamphlet form, and the results fully came up to my expectations, as I was pleased to find my small publication was read by many, and that it had the effect I desired of causing Carlsbad to be visited in subsequent years by several who might, but for my allusion, have remained unacquainted with the place.*

Being at present on my second visit here, I find Carlsbad so altered after a lapse of eight years that my original description of it, although still correct in the main, would now be of little use as an actual guide, and I have therefore ventured to give my present experiences, trusting they may (as before) prove instructive and useful to some.

When I first visited Carlsbad, it was on the recommendation of a London Doctor, after I had been a year in England. On this occasion, however, I determined to put in practice what I originally recommended, viz., of taking it *en route* from India direct, before going to England, thereby saving considerable time and expense. Leaving Bombay by the P. and O. steamer of the 5th June, I reached Venice on the 26th, stayed there one day, and then came on to Vienna (in 24 hours), from which Carlsbad is only distant 12 hours by rail, which has now been completed right up to the town. Carlsbad may thus be reached from Bombay with ease in 24 or 25 days, and, allowing from a month to six weeks as the duration of the course, it will thus be seen that the Kur may be comfortably gone through within the usual period of 90 days' privilege leave, which would in many cases be thus far better and more economically passed than by going to a hill station in India.

I found Carlsbad considerably changed since my last visit. Improved in many respects as regards accommodation and the number of visitors, but a good deal deteriorated in cleanliness as regards the town itself. This deterioration is doubtless caused by the large and constant increase of visitors who annually frequent the spot, but the matter is one which urgently requires reform and should be taken in hand by the medical authorities, who in every other respect bestow such admirable care on the place. Some improved system of drainage is much needed, and greater care than at present exists should be taken to prevent impurities from flowing into the river and contaminating the water which thousands of people use both medicinally and for household purposes. I am bound to say, however, that these defects, unpleasant as they are to the olfactory nerves, do not seem to exercise any injurious effects on the salubrity of Carlsbad, which still enjoys a pre-eminence above all other watering-places; but there is no doubt that a little more attention paid to these wants would render the place far more pleasant than it is at present, which is saying a good deal, considering it is one of the most aristocratic of watering-places in all Europe. As regards numbers, when I was here in 1866 only 3,600 people visited Carlsbad that season. This, however, was owing to the war at that time going on between Austria and Prussia, as in the following year 12,000 visitors were recorded in the Kur list. During the present season, which as yet is only a little more than half over, no less than 14,800 persons have already visited the place.

To meet these requirements numbers of new lodging-houses, hotels, and restaurations have sprung up; and within the last few years a splendid Kur house, with reading, billiard and card rooms, dancing salon, and restauration has been completed. With regard to lodgings: The Schloss Platz still retains, in my opinion, the preference on account of its high position overlooking the town; and, in addition to thus affording a splendid view, it enjoys a considerable immunity from the smells I have above noted as being so unpleasant in the body of the town. In this desirable locality are to be found some of the best lodging-houses, such as the Konig von Denmark, Konig von England, the Englische House, and many others; and a little further on I observed a new restauration named Konig's Villa, standing by itself in a charming garden, where I am told the food is excellent, and where the English papers are daily taken in. A little beyond is also a very fine row of lodging-houses in course of erection close to the Protestant Church. These are nearly completed, and will doubtless be available for residence at the commencement of next season. Next in succession to the Schloss Platz there are admirable lodgings on the Alte Wiese, in the Kaiser Strasse, and in fact all over the town, and the selection is so large that a visitor can at all times please himself both as regards position and price in the course of a few hours. The cost of lodgings of course varies considerably with the situation. In the more fashionable localities from 15 to 20 florins weekly per room may be taken as a fair average (but often far higher rates are asked and obtained at some of the most exclusive houses), but in less favoured localities equally large and comfortable rooms may be rented at from 8 to 10 florins. I obtained a suite of three very fair bedrooms and a sitting-room at the Sachsische House, in the Kaiser Strasse, for forty florins. The best place perhaps on arrival is to go for the first day to an hotel. Bachelors will often find themselves more comfortable living altogether at an hotel, which is far less trouble and only slightly more expensive than taking lodgings; but ladies or families would naturally prefer the quiet of private lodging-houses, and a day spent in looking about for rooms will ensure their getting such as their means and circumstances require. The medical men I find are pretty much the same as when I was here in 1866. Drs. Seegan and Gang appear still to be the most in vogue with English people, probably on account of their being acquainted with the English language, and I have also found this season a Dr. Krauss considerably patronised by the English. He is highly spoken of and speaks English also. In addition to these there are of course many others equally good and doing a large practice. It may be as well to mention that the usual fee for the course is 50 florins for each person, excepting perhaps in difficult and complicated cases.

Living at Carlsbad does not appear to have altered much, although it may perhaps be a little dearer than in former years. The custom usually prevails of taking all meals out of doors, but if desired tea and coffee both morning and evening can always be supplied in one's rooms.

Breakfast and evening tea I found best at the Café Pupp, the Sans Souci, Schweiger Hof, &c., and for dinner Oingers, the Kur House Restauration, the Hotel de Russie, Konig's Villa,* &c., &c. Among the numbers of Cafés that exist it is of course impossible to specify any one better than another, and I have therefore only cursorily mentioned those which have come under my personal observation. Breakfast and the evening meal usually consist of tea or coffee with eggs and bread or cold meat *ad libitum*; no butter, sugar, fruit, or any rich food is allowed; potatoes are also forbidden, and vegetables of all kinds must only be sparingly eaten. Dinner consists of soup, fish and meat plainly cooked, and a small allowance of vegetables. The morning and evening meal costs about 80 kreugers to 1 florin per head, and dinner from 2 to 4 florins. Beer is also forbidden, but a small quantity of the red wine of the country (Offner Adel

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

It is officially announced that Austria has recognised Spain.

The German gunboats Albatross and Nautilus have arrived off Santander.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Mr. Grant Duff will leave England in October for a six months' tour in India.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92¾.

5 per cent, French Rente, 1872 ..... 99½.

Bar Silver ..... 58.

The sum of £51,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Arabia, Muriel, and Good Hope.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Parsee.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th and 31st ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

AFGHANISTAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 25TH AUGUST.

In the Frontier intelligence of the *Indian Public Opinion*, it is stated that some merchants in Cabul and other towns beyond the frontier complain that all trade has ceased for want of carriage, the Ameer having monopolised all available carriage for military purposes.

THE Director General of Post Offices is daily expected at Madras.

WE learn by telegraph from Lahore that Captain Henderson, the new Cashmere Resident, reached Sealkote on Monday.

THE Legislative Council held a very long sitting at Poona on Monday, and nearly finished the second reading of the Wuttundars' Bill.

A CORRESPONDENT who is in a position to know—that is as far as such matters can be known here—informs the *Ceylon Times* that he has heard on good authority that the 57th Regiment is not to leave Ceylon till next year. The regiment will probably be transferred to India at the latter end of the trooping season.

No mails were received in Bombay yesterday from places beyond Jubbulpore. This, we are informed, is owing to the "East Indian" train not having arrived in time to catch the mail train from Jubbulpore. It was in fact, we believe, some six hours late, but from what cause we have not yet learnt.

JUDGMENT has been delivered by the Court of Admiralty in the case of the derelict French steamer Amerique. The value of the property recovered was £190,000, and the Court awarded £30,000 for the salvage services, with costs, namely, £500 to the Auburn, £14,000 to the E. T. Barry, and £15,500 to the Spray.

THE reasons given by the Viceroy for vetoing the Burial and Burning Grounds' Bill are that, in his opinion, the necessity for it has not been proved, which if it were carried it would interfere seriously with the religious customs of the people in Bombay. These were the arguments used by the late Mr. Narayen Vasudeo in opposing the Bill.

Two more young students from the Madras Medical College have, we are told, passed the Army Medical Examination in England. Mr. O'Hara went up on the 3rd May last, took his appeared at the Jinburgh am the 23rd July; August, and was placed four th on the list. Mr. Gray, who also went up for the latter examination, was placed sixth.

THE military authorities of Bangalore are reported to have addressed H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras as to whether the sepoy of the 36th N. I. who stabbed the Subadar Major of the same corps should be tried by the Civil or Military Court. H. E. is said to have decided that the man shall be tried by Court Martial. He is at present in custody in the barracks of the 36th N. I.

THE Madras contributions to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund had reached Rs. 1,49,277-5-8 up to the 22nd instant, inclusive of Rs. 20,000, the contribution of H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, paid at Calcutta; of this amount Rs. 1,25,000 had been remitted to the Central Committee. The contributions from this Presidency, to the 24th instant, as shown in our advertising columns, amount to Rs. 1,33,197-14-5, but then we have not a Maharajah of Vizianagram to assist.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Ceylon paper writes that a Buddhist priest lectures every Saturday at Slave-Island against the use of idols and images in Budhist temples, and says that Budhu had never taught it in his sermons, that the stature of Budha as given in Budhists' books is false, that he was not 18 cubits high as is generally believed, that the Budhist in Ceylon do not understand anything of Budhism, and that he would endeavour to explain it faithfully, and so forth.

SOME of the subscribers to the Widows and Orphans Fund in Madras have addressed the Directors requesting them to withdraw, if possible, the criminal prosecution instituted against Mr. W. P. Williams, the late Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund. The Directors have however, turned a deaf ear to this proposal, and it would appear, a contemporary remarks, that, as the matter is in the hands of the Magistrate, justice, untempered by personal considerations, will have its free and unfettered course.

THE search for the comet, says the *New York Herald*, has run into the most eccentric forms. At a camp meeting down at Rockaway night came on and the ladies retired to their canvas tent for rest. About midnight three young men of scientific tastes were discovered on hands and knees raising up the canvas of the tent and seeking to enter. They were caught in the act, and on being brought before the reverend gentleman in charge of the encampment, they declared one and all that they were looking for the comet.

THE London correspondent of a contemporary says :—M. Rochefort has been in London for the last fortnight, but has again returned to the Continent, partly to complete the arrangements for the circulation of the new series of *La Lanterne*, and partly to chastise some people who have been abusing him during his involuntary residence in New Caledonia. Among those who are to be challenged, are Paul de Cassagnac of the *Pays*, and Detroyat of *La Liberte*. The former is an experienced fire-eater and duellist, and M. Rochefort will probably find him a Tartar. Ill-natured people throw out hints about the Kilkenny cats, and seem to be careless about the fate of either combatant.

THE Political Resident at Aden received the following telegram on the 9th instant from General Stanton at Alexandria :—"Intelligence has been received from Ottoman Sanitary Inspector, Jeddah, dated August 3rd, to the effect that Governor General of Hodjaz had informed him that a disease resembling plague had broken out in an Arab tribe camped at Doja in the Assyre country, four days' march from Mecca and one from Lit. A sanitary cordon has been placed around the infected places, and arrivals at Jeddah from Lit subjected to quarantine of observation and medical inspection. The Egyptian board of health has ordered a quarantine of twenty-one days on all arrivals from Arabian Red Sea ports. Quarantine to be performed at El Wedj. Should disease prove to be plague all arrivals from Arabia will be repelled."

AMONG the various proposals put forward in the course of the discussion that has lately taken place respecting the lamentable condition of a great many European and Eurasian families in this country, observes the *Madras Times*, is one for the establishment of industrial schools for the youth of these classes of the community. It has been urged that the instruction imparted in the poor schools for European and Eurasian children is defective, inasmuch as it fails to include the teaching of some useful trade or handicraft that might be useful to them when they enter upon the struggle of life. This proposal has been considered by a good number of people who have given their attention to the subject as a judicious and reasonable one, and at a meeting held last Friday evening, in which the Rev. Messrs. Raban and DuBois and Mr. G. Lambert took a conspicuous part, preliminary steps were taken to establish a class in connection with some of the schools in Black Town with the view of instructing the rising generation of Europeans and Eurasians in not easy circumstances in some trade by which they might earn an honest livelihood.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Madras paper calling attention to an announcement in the *Gazette* appointing Major Sherman of the Staff Corps to act as Commandant of the Nair Brigade, with reference to which our contemporary observes :—"A short time since we noticed that an officer, Major Davidson, was gazetted out of the Nair Brigade as having 'vacated the Command of a Battalion on promotion to Major!' In the one case a man is turned out of a command, and put out of employ, because he *is* a Major, and in the other case, a man is put into the same command, *as* a Major? Without explanation, this eccentric action of the Government only tends to prove the desirability of having 'friends in Council.' The action of Government looks something more than merely eccentric when we remember that there was no precedent which Government could have followed in turning out Captains J. C. Hay and A. Davidson on their promotion to Major, the precedents having been up to this time all the other way. We believe, however, that Major Hay left the Brigade of his own accord, and this may have misled Government in dealing with the last case. If the Government is merely putting in a field-officer that he may ultimately succeed Major Bloomfield or Major Ellis in command of the Brigade, they are a very unfair thing to those who have served up to the rank of field officer with the Brigade, and who have been removed because they are field officers."

THE *Madras Times* :—On Saturday a Durbar was held at the Shaudee Mahal, Triplicane, which was very numerously attended by the leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, and to which several European ladies and gentlemen were invited. The sepoys in the service of the Prince of Arcot lined the way from the carriage entrance to the room in which the Durbar was held, and the Governor's Band played in the inner quadrangle. The following letter from the Governor-General was first read in English, and then in Persian, for the benefit of the Mahomedan gentlemen who were in attendance :—

TO HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB AZEEMJAH
ZUHEER OOD DOWLAH BAHADOOR,
PRINCE OF ARCOT.

MY FRIEND,—I have received your Highness's letter, dated the 18th May 1874, in which you express thanks for the honours paid on the occasion of the funeral obsequies of your late father, and tender your grateful acknowledgments for the continuance to you of the title of Prince of Arcot. The expression of such sentiments on the part of your Highness affords me much gratification, and I hope that you may be enabled to maintain the high position to which you have succeeded.—I remain, your sincere friend,

(Signed) NORTHBROOK,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Viceroy's Camp, 26th July 1874.

A salute was then fired, and pan sooparee and flowers were distributed amongst the native gentlemen present. Presents of shawls to some favoured ones amongst the Mahomedan gentry followed, and garlands were placed on the shoulders of the Europeans, to whom also were given bouquets of roses, and pan neatly done up in cones covered with gold leaf. The painful intelligence that Colonel Wilson, who had intended to be present at the Durbar, had died quite suddenly at his house, cast a gloom over the proceedings, which were not particularly bright, if somewhat picturesque.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper relates the following as the result of a recent invention :—A Mr. New house had constructed what he called a "solar armour," an apparatus intended to protect the wearer from the fierce heat of the sun in crossing deserts and burning alkali plains. The armour consisted of a long close-fitting jacket made of common sponge, and a cap or hood of the same material; both jacket and hood being about an inch in thickness. Before starting across a desert this armour was to be saturated with water. Under the right arm was suspended an India-rubber sack filled with water and having a small gutta percha tube leading to the top of the hood. In order to keep the armour moist, all that was necessary to be done by the traveller, as he progressed over the burning sands, was to press the sack occasionally, when a small quantity of water would be forced up and thoroughly saturate the hood and the jacket below it. Thus, by the evaporation of the moisture in the armour, it was calculated might be produced almost any degree of cold. Mr. Newhouse went down to Death Valley, determined to try the experiment of crossing that terrible place in his armour. He started out into the valley one morning from the camp nearest its border telling the men at the camp, as they laced his armour on his back, that he would return in two days. The next day an Indian, who could speak but a few words of English, came to the camp in a great state of excitement. He made the men understand that he wanted them to follow him. At the distance of about twenty miles out into the desert the Indian pointed to a human figure seated against a rock. Approaching they found it to be Newhouse, still in his armour. He was dead and frozen stiff. His beard was covered with frost and—though the noonday sun poured down its fiercest rays—an icicle over a foot in length hung from his nose. There he had perished miserably because his armour had worked but too well, and because it was laced up behind, where he could not reach the fastenings.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL WILSON OF THE MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

THE *Madras Mail* reports the death, on Saturday, of Colonel Robert Sym Wilson, of the Madras Staff Corps, who was employed on special duty in the preparation of the history of the Madras Army. He had been out, we are told, and on returning home about noon, and evidently fatigued, he called for a cup of tea, after drinking which he complained of feeling unwell. From the evidence of his dressing boy taken at the inquest, it would appear that at about half past four, while examining some books, the deceased officer suddenly got up from his seat, putting his left hand on his mouth, raising his right hand above his head, and walking rapidly to the other side of the room, calling out indistinctly as if he had something in his mouth and was troubled. Blood was then seen to issue from his mouth. Dr. Mohideen Sheriff was called in, but before he arrived Colonel Wilson was dead. The cause of death was aneurism of the aorta. He was buried with military honours on Sunday evening at St. Mary's burial-ground. His death is a great blow to his numerous friends in Madras, and cast a gloom over the Durbar at the Shaudee Mahal at which he intended to have been present, Colonel Wilson served in the Afghanistan and Scinde campaigns from October 1840 to April 1843. He was present at Killa-i Arass, storm of a Fort in the Ghilzie country on the 1st May 1841, at Khila-i-Ghilzie cavalry skirmish on the 29th May the same year, at the Chaprecal cavalry skirmish on the 27th December 1841, when he received a sword-cut on the left arm and on the left side of the neck. He was present at the general actions of Khaleespah, Pabwalleo, and Candahar in 1842, in August of which year also he was employed in the Bolan pass clearing the heights and protecting the march of General England's Force.

BOMBAY.

IMPORTATION OF GUNPOWDER.—300 lbs. of gunpowder were yesterday imported by one Abdul Raymon.

ASSAULT.—Niclo Meneces, a Portuguese, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting one Pedro Sewaree.

MR. NARAYEN'S FAMILY.—On Sunday last, the family of the late Hon. Narayen Vasudeo left the bungalow at Malabar Hill, and went to reside in their house situated on the Kalbadevi Road.

THEFT.—One Kisshen Hunsaram was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a silver finger-ring.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a Hindoo mendicant, who was discovered lying dead in a stable at Breach Candy Road. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by extreme old age.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, which took place yesterday at his residence at Parell. He was a son of the late Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, brother of dowager Lady Jamsetjee, and was about fifty years of age.

A VAGRANT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, John Thompson was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about withouth any ostensible means of support. His Worship directed him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—Yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Jairam Mooljee was charged with having in his possession six bars of iron, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Salay Mahomed Haroon was charged with loitering about on the previous evening without being able to render a satisfactory account of himself. The prisoner was an old offender, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS.—A native lad, one Wully Ibrahim, was yesterday accidentally knocked down by a buggy in Old Cazee Street. He was found to have been severely injured, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.—One Gungee woman yesterday fell from a considerable height from a house at Gamateepoora. She was severely hurt, and promptly removed to the J. J. Hospital.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Mahomed Oomer and Kurreem Hosseein were brought up on remand, charged with committing house-breaking and theft in a building of pieces of silk and wearing apparel, of the total value of Rs. 249, on the 16th instant. The evidence of one Rashun, a Mahomedan female, was taken after which his Worship formally committed the prisoners for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

THEFT.—The following information was yesterday laid before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, by one Hakeem Ameenudeen Jumaloodeen :—I am a native medical practitioner, and reside at Cazee Mohla. One Haffiz Abdool Rahmon Khan had been living with me for about four months, until the day before yesterday, when he told me that he was going to Surat. I allowed him to go. This morning I opened my box and missed from it seven teen gold ear and other ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 150. I suspected the said Haffiz Abdool Rahmon Khan, and reported the matter to the police. I charge him with the theft of the abovementioned property, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, as also a search warrant for the search of the said property in his dwelling-house at Surat, and that he may be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application.

THE POONA PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT, which has been sitting from the commencement of last week before the Sessions Judge, Baron Larpent, came to a close last Saturday. The case of Avabace v. Bomonjee was conducted with closed doors. Mr. Shapoorjee Paruck, a Bombay solicitor, appeared for the husband, Bomonjee; and Mehrjee, a Poona pleader, and the brother of the prosecutrix, appeared to watch the case in behalf of his sister. Two of the delegates were of opinion that the prosecutrix was not guilty, and the other five members pronounced her guilty. This is the first time that a Matrimonial Court has been held in Poona, and we are confident that the decision arrived at by the majority of the members will be received with satisfaction by the entire Parsee community. Baron Larpent, the Judge, will deliver the finding regarding this case to-day. Two other cases of this nature have been filed in the same Court, the particulars regarding which will be published hereafter.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Monday last at the mills, Girgaum, for the purpose of receiving the resignation tendered by Mr. Muncguldas Nathoobhoy of his appointment as chairman, managing director, and trustee for life of the company, and to pass the necessary resolutions for cancelling such appointment. Mr. L. Fletcher, solicitor, who is a director of the company, was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the following letter of resignation were read :—

BOMBAY, 7th August 1874.

To the Directors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having disposed of my interest in the above company, I request you to be so good as either to accept my resignation as chairman, managing director, and trustee, for life, of the said company, or to cause a special general meeting of the shareholders to be called for the purpose, as you may be advised. This I consider a fitting opportunity to be permitted to place before the shareholders generally a brief sketch of the present state of the company, which they had entrusted to my management in conjunction with yourselves. You are aware that the company was started in 1869 with a capital of rupees five lacs, which was increased to seven lacs and a half in September 1861, and subsequently, in 1863, to nine lacs, at which it stands at present. It commenced to work in October 1862. Up to the end of 30th June last, it has been working for 12 years, during which period it has already paid, in the shape of dividends, Rs. 860 per share of Rs. 1,000 each, besides the dividend of Rs. 100 recently declared for the half year ending 30th idem, which will make Rs. 960 per share since its formation. An insurance fund amounts at the present rates of Government promissory notes, including cash, to upwards of Rs. 1,64,300, out of which Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,50,000, have been purchased. There is a reserve fund, which, on 30th June 1874, amounted to Rs. 71,890. Although the accounts show that Rs. 7,99,640 have been invested in buildings and machinery, the actual sum spent is Rs. 9,26,533, inclusive of Rs. 1,26,893, the amount written off for machinery depreciation up to the end of the half year ending 30th June last. The machinery is in good order, and nearly Rs. 60,000 have been expended during the past and present years, in replacing four new boilers, one Green's Economizer, &c., &c. The following is a concise summary of the result of 12½ years' working, up to 30th June last, with the present capital of 9 lacs :—

Building and machinery	Rs. 7,99,640	
In cash (including about Rs. 35,000 on account of the Weaving Extension, now under completion)...	1,00,360	
		9,00,000
Aggregate of dividends paid and of the one in prospect.....		8,64,000
Insurance fund		1,64,300
Reserve fund.....		71,890
Written off for depreciation, which no other Mill has done		1,27,000
Carried forward to the credit of the current half year's Profit and Loss account.....		15,566
Total	Rs.	21,42,756

Such, gentlemen, is the state of the company at present; and the marked success which has attended my best efforts, in spite of the drawback of the higher percentage of the cost of the mill staff owing to the smallness of the mill, would not have been attained had it not been for the zealous and cordial co-operation of yourselves and your former co-directors, for the zeal, ability, honesty, and carefulness evinced by our secretary Mr. Sorabshaw Dossabhoy, who has held that office since the commencement of the mill; and for the handsome outturns owing to the good internal management of the mill of Mr. James Helm, who has been mill manager since the latter end of 1869. Trusting the company will be as successful in future, as it has hitherto been, and again thanking yourselves, the shareholders, the secretary, the mill manager, and the subordinate officers of the company.—I remain, &c.,

MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

The Chairman stated that the object of calling the meeting was to accept the resignation of Mr. Mungulldas Nathoobhoy, who, as the shareholders were aware, had been chairman and managing director of the company for three years and a half. The resignation was received on the 7th inst., but as Mr. Mungulldas was appointed by a special resolution, the directors could not accept the resignation without submitting it to a general meeting of shareholders. It would now be extremely satisfactory to them all to learn that the company was in a flourishing condition; and its success, the chairman could say from his experience as a director, was attributable in a great measure to the attention and care with which Mr. Mungulldas managed the affairs of the company. He looked personally to everything, to the selection of cotton for the mill, &c., and the office had been removed to his own bungalow, in order that he might attend uninterruptedly to the business of the mill. Mr. Mungulldas was appointed in January 1871, since which time the affairs of the company had been improving and the profits gradually increasing until now when they found the state of the company to be very satisfactory. The directors had never aimed at simply swelling the dividends, but had provided for a reserve fund, for an insurance fund, and for depreciation in the value of the machinery. Much of the success of the mills was, as he had said, attributable to the care and attention which Mr. Mungulldas had paid to them; and he (the chairman) thought many of the old shareholders would regret that he was no longer to be connected with the management of their affairs. He (the chairman) was not an advocate for life agents and life managers, but he must say that company was fortunate which could find a gentleman of such a position as Mr. Mungulldas's to manage its affairs. He therefore proposed,—"That upon reading the letter dated 7th August 1874, addressed by Mungulldas Nathoobhoy, Esq., C.S.I., to the directors, tendering resignation of his appointment as managing director, chairman, and trustee, for life, of the company, it is resolved that such resignation be accepted; and the articles of association be amended accordingly."

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, who addressed the shareholders in Gujerattee nearly to the same effect as Mr. Fletcher had done.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, and carried unanimously, "That the shareholders of the company desire to record their sense of the benefits derived by the company during the period when Mr. Mungulldas Nathoobhoy held the office of managing director, which are mainly attributable to the care and attention bestowed by him upon the business of the company; and to tender their best thanks to him for the same."

Mr. Mungulldas Nathoobhoy briefly acknowledged thanks.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley :—

ABDOOLA BIN ALLY SAHEB COOR V. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, said the case had been postponed for one calendar month. It had by a mistake come into the day's board at the end of four weeks; the defendants would not be in attendance that day; and the learned counsel therefore applied for a postponement until the 8th September, which was granted None of the defendants were present.

SHAIK MAHOMED ABDOOL LUTIFF V. MOOLTANI NURSINGDAS PURMANUND.

Mr Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the plaintiff, applied for a month's postponement. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee for the defendant, consented. The case was postponed accordingly.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DINSHAW NOWROJEE DADACHANJAN.

None of the parties to the suit appeared, and it was understood to have been withdrawn.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 12,000 due for calls on shares which stood in the defendant's name on the register of the company. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim and produced his schedule. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 12,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment until payment, with stay of execution until further order.

SAKULCHUND GOMSDCHUND V. GOMSDCHUND SAKALCHUND.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, with Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jardine, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 31,000 on an adjusted and signed account. There was no appearance for the defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 31,000, with interest and costs.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA V. THOMAS ELLIS.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared for the defendants, and moved to have the suit either postponed for six months or else transferred into the long-cause list. The defendant, he said, was the captain of a merchant vessel called the Lord Clyde, trading between Bombay, Singapore, and Penang. The vessel arrived in Bombay on the 9th of June last, and left again on the 16th of the present month, but though it was well known that the defendant was leaving Bombay, the summons was not served on him till the 3rd instant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,000 and odd, including commission and interest. The defendant denied his liability to pay commission and interest, and stated that the plaintiff had accepted a written agreement by which the balance was to be paid in monthly instalments of Rs. 25, and that he (the defendant) had given the plaintiff a policy of insurance as security for the amount. These monthly instalments had been regularly paid up to the 20th of February last, but since then the defendant had been out of employment. The defendant's solicitors had written to the plaintiff's solicitors to have the defendant examined *de bene esse* but they had positively refused, so that the defendant had no option but to leave Bombay or to throw up his employment. It was impossible to proceed with this case without taking the defendant's evidence, and he probably would not be back in Bombay for five or six months.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff, and opposed the application, denying that the plaintiff had objected to the defendants being examined *de bene esse*.

His Lordship ordered that the case should stand over till the first Tuesday after the Christmas vacation, and that if the Lord Clyde arrived in Bombay before that time either party might apply for an examination of the defendant *de bene esse*.

THE LONDON, B. AND M. BANK V. DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE COOPER

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin appeared for the Bank.

The defendant appeared in person and stated that he had filed his schedule, admitting the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship, in giving judgment in the case, said that the defendant's case might be put in two ways Either the money he advanced on 12th October 1871 was to pay off the debt of Ruttonbace's estate, or he made the advance in good faith. The plaintiff admitted the validity of the mortgage to Pranjeevan Nathco, but said the money whereby he was paid off was money belonging to the estate, and that the mortgage to Waljee was not a *bona fide* transaction. The circumstances attending the mortgage to Waljee Umersey were, as the second defendant stated, as follows :—On 3rd October Ruttonbace went on a pilgrimage, and not having sufficient funds for it and for paying the mortgage, borrowed the money from her mehta. He also admitted that there was a cash balance of Rs. 33,362 in the hands of Ruttonbace, but she required seventeen or eighteen thousand rupees for the pilgrimage, and some Rs. 3,000 for debts. It is difficult to come to a conclusion as to what a person would do under such circumstances, especially that person a lady, but it was only probable she would not wish to pay off the mortgage out of her own funds. The second defendant said that Rs. 28,000 was paid to him on the 3rd of October, for payment of the mortgage and debts, but he said that afterwards Ruttonbace changed her mind, and the money was paid by Waljee Umersey. There were very great improbabilities about this story. The mortgage to Waljee Umersey was executed on the 23rd of October. It, therefore, appeared that between the 18th and 23rd of October, not only did this lady change her mind, but money was obtained by Waljee for the purpose of paying off the mortgage, and the mortgage itself was prepared. This circumstance created a very strong improbability in the story. Waljee was a person who was not at all likely to have Rs. 18,000 in his possession, and still less Rs. 16,000 that he would be ready to invest in a mortgage. But of course it might be askes what was the object of all this. Now it was very difficult in India to say what was always the object of a *benamee* transaction. It might have been done without the knowledge of Ruttonbace and it might have been done to get this property out of the clutches of any possible creditor, as she must have been aware of the liability she was incurring through having held shares with the plaintiff in the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. But for whichever reason it was done, it was not likely she would mention it in her will, and accordingly there was no mention of it made. But if it was a genuine mortgage, there could be no reason for her not mentioning it. This was another circumstance which left a strong improbability in the story. Then passing on to the second transaction, his Lordship found it stated by the second defendant that on the 2nd of May 1870 he paid Waljee Umersey Rs. 18,466, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,300, as appeared from the receipt which was given on that occasion by Waljee. Soonderjee said that he received this money from his brother Cursondas. Now the remark that suggested itself was whether he did pay over that Rs. 18,466. What was the magic of that particular number. It appeared to his Lordship at once that Rs. 1,300 must have been ascertained somewhere first quite independently of the mortgage, and then the Rs. 18,466 was ascertained by simple subtraction, and therefore this, on the face of it, made the defendant's story improbable. But besides this, it was very improbable that a man like Cursondas, who kept a small shop at Parell, and lent small sums to the people there, should be in possession of Rs. 18,000. There was, therefore, an inherent improbability in the whole of this story. Then there was the receipt, which took place on the 2nd of May 1870, in 1871. In the meantime it appeared that there had been a dispute between Soonderjee and Waljee, and the matter was referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators awarded Rs. 3,000 to Waljee, including the Rs. 1,300 which remained on the mortgage. Shortly after this there was the suit on which judgment was obtained. It was filed in June 1871, and after it there was the mortgage of October 1871. The question was whether this Rs. 15,000 which were said to have been then advanced over and above the Rs. 18,000 already advanced, were actually advanced by the first defendant. Now, it was impossible to separate these transactions from each other. Each had its effect in determining the character of every succeeding one; and in determining whether it was likely that these Rs. 15,000 were paid, the Court was necessarily influenced by the previous transactions. Now he (his Lordship) did not believe in either of these transactions. He believed the first was a *benamee* transaction of some kind or other, and there was an inherent improbability about the other, because Rs. 18,000 were said to have been advanced on a property which, it was admitted, was worth only Rs. 12,000. It appeared to his Lordship that the whole of this drama which began in 1867 and terminated in 1871, was a concoction.

Decree—that the mortgage stand to the amount of Rs. 3,000, costs to be paid by the defendants.

HEERJEE RUTTONSEY VS. GOKA POONSEY.

Judgment in the above suit was delivered on Tuesday last, by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff in this suit was the judgment creditor of one Bhugwanjee Dwarkadas, and as such had attached a debt which he alleged was due from the defendant in this suit to Bhugwanjee, and obtained an order for the defendant to show cause why he should not pay the same to him. Upon the defendant denying that he owed the money to Bhugwanjee, the Court, at the plaintiff's request, made the usual order that he should be appointed manager under Act 213 of the Civil Procedure Code, and he now brought this suit to recover the debt.

It appears that there had been transactions between Bhugwanjee and the defendant, and that on the 2nd of November 1871 a compromise was effected of Bhugwanjee's claim against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 16,000, of which Rs. 8,000 was to be paid at once and the rest in two instalments of Rs. 4,000 each. The plaintiff alleged that the second instalment had never been paid, and he was now entitled to take it under attachment. The defendant had put in two receipts, one for Rs. 2,300 dated 23rd April 1872, and the other for Rs. 1,700 dated 3rd November 1873, thereby making Rs. 4000 which he said were paid in satisfaction of the second instalment. The plaintiff alleged that these two receipts were forgeries. The question, therefore, which had to be decided was simply whether these receipts were genuine or were forgeries. Now the writing on them had been compared by Mr. Flynn with Bhugwanjee's admitted writing on his petition and schedule, and his opinion was that the signatures were the same, and that the character of the writing was the same. This being so, the only question was whether there were any circumstances in the case which would justify the Court in deciding that the documents were not genuine. [illegible] which had been alluded to was the correspondence which took place between the parties. He (his Lordship) did not think there was anything in this correspondence which would justify the Court in saying that it cast any suspicion on the defendant's conduct. In addition to this, one of the partners in the defendant's firm swore that he had paid this money to the plaintiff himself. Upon the whole, without saying that there was no doubt on the subject, his Lordship did not think the Court would be justified in saying the document was not genuine. He therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted to aid in rebuilding the Mhow Race Stand. After deducting all expenses Rs. 1,000 will be divided amongst those who draw starters except the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Horses, provided 50 tickets are taken (otherwise there will only be three prizes). Of the remainder

The Winner will take (½) Two-thirds.
The 2nd ,, ,, (¼) One-fourth.
The 3rd ,, ,, (1/12) One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday, the 12th of September, 6 P.M. Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Son's, Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 14th, at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted or receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes. Applications accompanied by remittance to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Indore or Bombay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great English St. Leger Sweep, Mhow.

EXECUTION OF THE BURMESE CONVICT NGA PAH AT MADRAS.

THE road at Chintadrapettah adjacent to the river was crowded early on the morning of Saturday last by an expectant assemblage of persons of various denominations who had come together to witness the execution of the Burmese convict Nga Pah. But those present were doomed to disappointment, for neither the hangman nor his victim made his appearance for hours after the sun had risen. The crowd dispersed slowly, but not without indulging in a good deal of speculation, as to the cause for the execution not having taken place. Some were induced to believe that the condemned prisoner had appealed to the Government and had succeeded in obtaining a reprieve. Others again conjectured that the unfortunate criminal had asked for further time to prepare for death, and there were not a few who had heard from a most authentic source that the prisoner had been found too weak to be brought up the gallows. At about ten o'clock, however, it somehow oozed out that the sentence was positively to be carried out at noon precisely, and the bank of the Cooum again began to fill with eager spectators, and, by the time appointed for the execution, a very large crowd had collected. At twelve o'clock the convict was led to the scaffold, and, before the lapse of a couple of minutes, the cap was placed over his face and the noose adjusted round his neck, when the drop fell and he died with scarcely any struggle. It has been rumoured that the convict had appealed to the Government for commutation of the sentence, and that the execution was delayed in consequence. Such, we hear, was not the case, and the reason for the sentence not having been carried out before last Saturday is that, according to a recent order passed by the Government, no man condemned to death can be executed until fifteen days after the receipt of the death warrant. As to the hour of the day at which the execution in the present case took place, we imagine that the Superintendent of Prisons chose that hour for the dread ceremony, thinking that he would thus make the execution a less public exhibition than if the people outside were made acquainted with the exact time at which the prisoner would be called upon to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. The motive which led Captain Hallett to keep the hour appointed for the execution a secret was no doubt a good one, but his anticipations were hardly realised, for the crowd on the occasion was quite as large as that which would have been present had the exact time of the execution been known. With regard to the last moments of the convict, we learn that he died quite a penitent. Those who saw him as a prisoner at the High Court must have noticed the wild and reckless air which he maintained throughout the trial, and the perfectly indifferent manner in which he received his sentence. It would appear, however, that a great change came over his conduct during the last week of his life. He became very submissive, and asked to have an interview with some of the prisoners who were his fellow-countrymen. To them he admitted that he deserved the sentence that had been passed on him, and that he ought to have been hanged long ago in Burmah. When he reached the gallows, and before the noose was passed round his neck, he exclaimed "My God! My King."—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATH OF A TIGRESS.—We learn that on Thursday last a bottle royal took place between the tiger in the Lal Bagh and a tigress, resulting in the death of the latter. The tigress, it would seem, had been sent up to the menagerie from Bellary, with the view to her being put with stripes, as she was in season at the time. On arrival she was introduced to his feline highness, who with great ferocity attacked her, and as they could not be separated it was a fight without quarter, ultimately resulting in the death of the tigress. The whole affair was so sudden and the result of the introduction of the tigress into the tiger's cage so totally unexpected, that no help could be rendered to the unfortunate beast. —*Bangalore Spectator.*

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We regret to have to record the death, in Madras, of the Rev. William Smith, of the Church Missionary Society, at the early age of thirty-one. The deceased gentleman came to this country in 1868, and has ever since that time been labouring on the Western Coast, first at Cottayam, and of late years at Trichoor in native Cochin. His loss will be much felt both by his brother-missionaries and the native converts among whom he had so faithfully laboured; and whose affection and confidence he had succeeded in winning to no small degree, by his kind, judicious, and considerate treatment. Indeed, there is too much ground for fearing that the illness of which he died, abscess in the liver, was brought on by his having remained too long and unremittingly at his post instead of seeking that occasional rest and change to which he was so fairly entitled. Mr. Smith was twice married—his second wife being left a widow within the first year of her marriage. The Malayalim Mission of the C. M. S. has thus been deprived within a few months of two valued missionaries, the Rev. W. Hope, of Kunnankalam, who was compelled by the illness of his wife (she too having since sunk) to return to England in May last, and now his fellow labourer and near neighbour Mr. Smith, and we are sorry to hear that there is no prospect at present of their places being supplied.

CAUSES OF THE IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

THE gradual impoverishment of the agricultural Musulman population, to which we have referred as one

very strong pressure upon his followers to stay to help a measure which is secretly distasteful to many of them. The upshot of all this is that in the long run the country distinctly benefits by the rules which protect minorities in the House of Commons. They do not prevent the desire of the House that an important bill should pass from making itself unmistakably felt, and the fear is rather that this desire should dispense with too many restraints than that it should be unduly checked by those which exist. Rules of this sort are hardly ever reimposed after they have once been abolished. The indignation of the ignorant part of the majority at seeing its will resisted is very easily roused, while the sense of the more thoughtful part that it is a gain to have the nature of the measure made clearer to them may often slumber. It is only in exceptional cases that the interests of the country demand that a bill shall be passed in a particular session, and to repeal a salutary code of rules for no other purpose than to ensure this would be to sacrifice sound legislation to unprofitable speed.

GERMAN POLICY AND THE KISSINGEN ATTACK.

(Pall Mall Gazette)

EDUCATED Catholics in Germany who are opposed to the Church laws must have seen with concern the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck by a fanatical fellow-religionist. The Falk Laws have succeeded beyond what many deemed possible when they were first promulgated. They cannot, indeed, be yet declared to have effected the purposes for which they were designed; for the antagonism between Church and State has brought the two face to face in hostile array in circumstances that still leave it doubtful on which side the victory will ultimately rest. If the German Catholic laity could be induced to co-operate with the State in applying the laws intended to facilitate the transition from the hierarchical government of the Catholic Church to its self-government, Rome must inevitably be defeated. It cannot, however, be denied that defeat in these circumstances and the consequent independence of the German Catholic Church must appear to devout believers a religious revolution and the substitution of something very like a new faith for the old one. It is easy, therefore, to understand how reluctant the Catholic laity must be to take the steps they are called upon to take by the Government when, through the disobedience of their bishops and priests, dioceses and congregations are made vacant. If anything would overcome that reluctance it is the attempt by Kullmann at Kissingen. They have been made to see that the existing state of exasperated hostility between Church and State is fitted to suggest the commission of even great crimes. It is not necessary to prove that Kullmann had companions or was instigated to the deed he attempted to commit by Catholics better educated than himself, or to demonstrate that political assassination is justified by the Jesuit authorities. Apart from al such considerations, it is the simple fact that Bismarck had been long denounced as the enemy of the Church, the author of persecutions as bad as any under Nero or Diocletian, and that his assassination might naturally suggest itself as the justifiable removal of a tyrant and an oppressor. The existence of such a state of feeling will seem to many Catholics an evil which ought to be removed at almost any sacrifice. The attempt at Kissingen will convince them that they must make their choice between their country and the existing organization of their Church; and many who might otherwise have hesitated will conclude that it is their duty as Germans to sacrifice the latter to the former.

It is possible, of course, that different motives may have influence, and that many Catholics may be rendered more defiant than ever under the attacks to which the attempted murder of the Chancellor has exposed their Church. In view of this possibility, it is scarcely prudent in the Liberal press to urge upon the Government the adoption of severer measures against Ultramontanism. Fresh exasperation is the natural consequence of such demands and of the measures of repression against Catholic associations and the Catholic press which the Government has already in part adopted. It is nevertheless gratifying to find that the popular sentiment in Catholic circles has, on the whole, been influenced in favour of the State. The recoil from the attempted crime of Kullmann has produced similar results to those which followed the similar deed of blind in 1866. Bismarck after Blind's attempt became suddenly popular, though previously very much the reverse, and his popularity has increased since Kullmann shot at him in Kissingen. Bavaria was the weak point in the German Empire, and the part in which the Ultramontane agitation was strongest. Of late there have been symptoms that the breach between Munich and Berlin was likely to be healed, and the meeting of the Emperor with King Louis has done something to bridge over the gulf. It is probable that the division between Bavaria and the Empire will be brought to an end under the influence of the enthusiasm aroused among the Bavarian people by the deliverance of Prince Bismarck from assassination within their borders. German Ultramontanism found a last asylum in Bavaria, where, in alliance with Particularism, it was powerful enough to impede the completion of German unity. Since the Kissingen attempt, the Bavarian Chamber of Peers has met and rejected the well-known application by the Jesuit Father, Count Fugger, acting avowedly on the principle of giving to the Empire what belongs to the Empire, and claiming for Bavaria only what was reserved for it at Versailles. This action of the Bavarian Peers is a notable sign of the times, and, coupled with the enthusiasm for the Chancellor excited among the people, favours the conclusion that even in Bavaria the Empire has at last triumphed.

In the light of such events the most fanatical Catholics must see that the failure of Kullmann—whatever might have been the result had he succeeded—has dealt a severe blow to the Ultramontane cause. The German people, who were before satisfied of the necessity for the Church laws, are now eager in requiring their rigid enforcement. Papers like the *National Gazette* declare that the weapons hitherto employed against Ultramontanism are not sufficient, and that fresh legislative arms must be forged, so that the triumph of the secular authority may be put beyond question. Everywhere throughout Germany the cry is heard that the struggle is one between German civilization and Jesuit morality, between the hierarchical system supported by Ultramontanism and the supremacy of culture and freedom as represented by the State. The Kissingen attempt has increased the hatred of Ultramontanism, and made it certain that the German people will not be satisfied with less than its utter overthrow and impotence. It is doubtful whether it will be possible for the Government to apply the Church laws in a mild spirit, as the Emperor lately desired should be done. Public opinion now demands a policy of severity, and almost any extremities would have the support of the people. Apart from the comparatively limited section of Germans who are in close relations with the Ultramontane leaders and in active sympathy with their policy, we believe it will be found that the Catholic laity have been also taught, by what happened at Kissingen, to acquiesce in the necessity of muzzling the priests. There is, therefore, more than ever a chance of the ecclesiastical policy, which attacks the influence of the hierarchy at its roots, proving successful through the co-operation of a portion of the German Catholics—and the support of only a portion is needed. On the other hand, fresh force has been supplied to the resolution of the Government to "stamp out" clerical rebellion with a high hand. Kullmann's attempt has made it more than ever certain that there will be no turning back from the line of policy to which Germany has set its seal in matters ecclesiastical, and that if it be found necessary fresh legislative powers will be applied for and obtained when Parliament meets in the autumn to enable the Government to press the war against the Roman hierarchy in Germany to the bitter end. Considering that the Government has begun in stores which it has not found occasion to apply—as, for example, the exile and internment of refractory ecclesiastics—it does not seem as if new powers would be required for some time to come. If, however, they are asked for, it is certain that in the temper produced by the Kissingen attempt they will be readily granted. Kullmann has not much helped the cause he hoped to benefit.

PRESS CARRIER PIGEONS.

ONE of the most curious incidents connected with modern journalism is the regular employment of carrier pigeons in collecting intelligence for the daily and weekly newspapers. In the competitive exertions to procure the "Latest Intelligence," it has been found that for short distances newspaper reports can be sent readier, cheaper, and quicker by press carrier pigeons, flying a mile per minute, than by the Postal Telegraph. These aerial postmen are entrusted to resident correspondents in various places, ready to be dispatched at any moment, whilst others are sent out by reporters to places where important events are transpiring. It is now no uncommon thing to see reporters at police courts, inquests, public meetings, &c., dispatch folio after folio of "copy" by press carrier pigeons tossed through the nearest window, or thrown out of a train or steamer going out at full speed. The attachment of these birds to the place of their birth, and their ability to find their homes from marvellous distances, are of course their distinguishing characteristics. A "columbier" or home is established at the various newspaper offices, and whenever a bird arrives with a message the act of the pigeon entering its cot sets a call bell ringing in the editor's room, the bell machinery continuing in motion until attended to. Being expressly bred for press purposes—conveying news to our great cities—they are not the pure carrier pigeon (which is larger, heavier, and slower on the wing, and not so well adapted for press purposes), but are of a special pedigree, bred by Messrs. Hartley and Sons, of the *Wooterish Gazette*, Woolwich, from prize birds imported from the best lofts of Antwerp, Brussels, and Liege; and "producteurs" being rejected which have not won a 300 mile "concours." Press carrier pigeons owe their origin to Darwin's principle of "natural selection," or the "survival of the fittest." In the struggle for life in connection with the compulsory flying of long distances, the homing and flying powers of the pigeons are developed to a large degree, whilst the birds which cannot do the distance are necessarily lost and eliminated. The surviving or winning voyagers become thus educated to the highest standard of perfection, and this system being continued through many generations (the flying distances increasing every year) a race of pigeons have been produced with power, which a few years ago would have been deemed impossible. Press carrier pigeons, though as a rule only used for short distances, in competition with the electric telegraph, can be specially trained to distances of 500 miles, and frequently fly to England from Dublin, Brussels, Paris, Lisbon, and even Rome. The utilisation of the instincts of birds for press purposes is being carried even further than this. An ocean homing bird, of great docility, intelligence, and spirit, has been found in Iceland, which flies at a meteorlike speed of 150 miles an hour, and is able to find its home, over sea and land, from any part of the habitable world. A pair of these birds a few days ago brought dispatches from Paris to a lonely spot, congenial to their nature, in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within ten miles of London, in 1½ hour. Press carrier pigeons took the dispatches on to the City, the whole distance from Paris to London, by actual parcel mode of conveyance, being done within 1½ hour. If the experiments at present being made in training and educating them continue successful, it is hoped by next summer to establish a daily miniature ocean mail between America and Europe, the whole distance to be traversed between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other.—*Standard*.

THE CARLIST WAR.

[" STANDARD'S " CORRESPONDENT.]

SANTANDER, JULY 23.

THE last success of the Carlists has been more complete than it was supposed, for all the wilful silence of the Government is defeated by the clear and manly report of the Secretary to the Civil Governor of Cuenca. This official escaped by concealing himself in different hiding-places during the three days that the Carlists kept in the town and its neighbourhood. His report is, in my opinion, worthy of being published, as it shows the determined spirit displayed by both parties in this civil war.

"DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE DEFENCE OF CUENCA, GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR, ACCIDENTALLY IN CHARGE OF THE PROVINCE.

"Excellency,—Being unable to describe all the events which took place in this town since the 13th inst., I shall confine myself to-day to report what happened during the 59 hours' struggle, and a few of the subsequent events, everything not having been reported to me. It was about half-past six p.m. on the 12th when the official of the mails of Canada del Hoyo came to us to report that his colleagues of Canete had not appeared, and that he had been informed that Don Alfonso and Dona Blanca had just entered the place at the head of six or seven thousand men. Hardly had I received this news when I consulted with the brave and unfortunate Brigadier Iglesiaf, military governor, who had received the same information, and at once ordered the volunteers to assemble. We were very busy in this task when a woman from Pajaroncillo came to tell us that eight thousand Carlists were in that village and its neighbourhood. As not a single person had entered our town from the surrounding villages, in presence of this news we supposed there must be some truth in this intelligence, and we decided to forward it to Government. Whilst Brigadier Iglesias was busy in organising his forces and preparing the defence of the town, I on my part sent out several emissaries to explore the approaches of the town as far as Hoyo, and at a quarter to twelve at night one of my messengers came from a place called Palomera, four miles away. A force of Carlist cavalry had entered Palomera, and reported to be the vanguard of the garrison, 14,000 strong. With these warnings, and fully convinced that we were about to be attacked, I sent a telegram directly to inform you of what was taking place, and the message could not be forwarded, for at the same time the head of the telegraph department informed us that the line was cut, and we were without means of communicating with the Government you direct. Such being the state of things, whilst the military governor organized the resistance in the Carreteria, I reviewed the fortifications of the upper part of the town, and when all our preparations were concluded at three a.m., we placed ourselves under the arches of the town hall, with sixty soldiers as reserve.

"At four in the morning the military governor ordered the *reveille* to be sounded by our bugles, and, as if he awaited this signal, our enemy at once opened a continuous and terrible fire on the town, and immediately many shells began falling on different parts of Cuenca, as the day advanced the enemy's fire increased, and they dashed with great numbers at different places which had to be reinforced from our small reserve. At times the fire increased, and on the side of the Castillo Gate, at the Valencia Gate, in the Moneda and Instituto streets, the enemy attempted three assaults, which were repelled. From the cathedral towers and Mangana we observed the movements of the rebel forces, and seeing them concentrating on the side of the Castillo, Brigadier Iglesias, fearing that we should be enveloped on this side, and deeming that our small force in the Carreteria could not a long time resist on so extensive a line, ordered our men to fall back on the town itself, and once there the Carabineers were sent to reinforce the Valencia Gate. At eight p.m. the firing ceased on the whole line. The enemy asked to parley, and the brave brigadier declared that he could only admit such overtures to relieve the wounded. The enemy insisted, and we consented, upon which we received a message from the ex-Colonel Freixa, styling himself general and chief of the staff in the Army Corps of Don Alfonso. He requested the town to be surrendered into his hands, to avoid all bloodshed, as he was resolved to take it, and considered he had sufficient forces to do so. The answer of our brigadier was that they might take it if they chose, but that he would not give it up. As soon as they heard this answer they opened a horrible fire on all their lines until half-past eleven at night, after which nothing took place until midnight, when they began again with renewed intensity. From that hour till four in the morning the Carlists attempted four assaults, and were repulsed every time. I must observe to you that from the beginning of the attack they had cut off our water supplies, and we had not one moment of repose, nor a moment for our soldiers to take any food. Such was the state of things; and after 56 hours of steady fire the enemy opened a breach on the side of the Moneda-street. Taking advantage of the confusion in the besieged rank the Carlists entered the town. Already the enemy were destroying and opening the first doors of the town when Brigadier Iglesias assembled his small force, falling back from the spots where he could have been surrounded, and placed himself in the open street of the Correduria. For three hours he resisted and inflicted great loss upon the enemy, until, having exhausted his ammunition, he ordered a retreat for the Castillo, where he hoped to hold out until death. But when he ascended the San Pedro-street he saw large masses of Carlists descending from the Castillo. It was the Monet band, 4,000 strong of fresh troops which were coming up, and who had entered the fort by means at present unknown to us. Placed between two fires and without ammunition, all resistance was useless, and he fell into the enemy's hands with his officers and soldiers. In the meanwhile the attack and assault had spread all over the town. The enemy's bugle sounded "No quarter and pillage." Some houses were burning; universal consternation reigned; the houses of the Corregidor and Carreteria were sacked, and any armed man was instantly killed. The enemy remained in the town until midday of the 18th; he carried off whatever remained in the shape of provisions, money, or valuable; he also obtained two years' taxes in advance; he destroyed all the fortifications. I counted 460 prisoners belonging to the corps of Toledo, Carabineers, Lancers, Guardia Civil, Brigadier Iglesias, field officers, and subalterns. In the struggle died the lieutenant colonel of Toledo and the commander of the reserve, Don Enrique Escobar.

"This town, excellency, is in a deep state of consternation; the Government house is burning; whatever papers were in the public deposit were burned with all our effects. According to their own statement the Carlist forces were 14,000 men, though I believe this somewhat exaggerated. They were under the orders of Don Alfonso, and his Generals Frexia, Monet, Julian, Vallis, the priests of Flix and Vilalain. Their losses were very numerous, in our streets they found 150 bodies, and those they lost in their different assaults must have doubled that number, as we saw large trenches into which they were thrown. I cannot say how many wounded they lost, but if they are in proportion to the dead they must be numerous, as daily carts were sent to Chelva laden with wounded, and it is generally believed they were 700. The local authorities, chief of the army and volunteers, as well as public officials, were equal to their duties.

"I will give you other details as fast as they are brought to my notice. God guard you for long years.

"Cuenca, July 18." "NORBERTO SANCHO.

This was a gallant defence, but what Government does not think proper to tell the public is that Don Alfonso took four guns, 1,400 muskets, 36,000*l.* sterling, and much ammunition. This desperate attack took place at 22 leagues from Madrid on the other side of the Albaracin chain, and within five hours of a column under General Soria Santa Cruz. This officer has been recalled, and a court of inquiry will examine his conduct. The Government at once considered the state of the Valentia, Aragon, and Castilon provinces so serious that General Pavia was named commander-in-chief of an Army del Centro, which will be promptly collected between Cuenca and Valence. Such is the scarcity of organised battalions that Marshal Zabala has had to send eleven battalions and 21 guns from the North. These forces will be united with the columns of New Castile, Aragon, and Castillon, to form four divisions under Generals Wyler, Regis, Castillo, and Montenegro. This army will operate between the railway of Saragossa and the banks of the Jucar, so as to stop these raids of the eastern Carlists. The latter are 8,000 in Aragon and 12,00 in Maestrazo under Don Alfonso, Cucala, Vallis, Frixa, Marco, Bilo, and other chieftains. They have guns, and well-trained battalions from Catalonia. I expect there will be some hard fighting in these provinces, and much is expected from General Pavia's energy and coolness. Of course this withdrawal of troops from General Zabala's command will very much interfere with operations in Navarre. Unless General Moriones acts with his corps near Pamplona, I believe the Northern Army will keep a defensive position between Miranda and Logrono. But will General Dorregarray not attempt some dash at Bilbao or more northern position?

Last evening I forwarded you news favourable to the Liberals, but I must confess that as none but official telegrams are allowed any publicity public opinion seems to be very little disposed to put faith in the telegram which announces that a General Lopez Pinto has not only beaten Don Alfonso, but rescued the garrison and all the plunder taken at Cuenca, and even taken prisoners several Carlist chiefs. It seemed strange that Don Alfonso should have gone north-east, when in Valencia, on the very banks of the Jucar, he could have safely hoard his plunder and prisoners at Chelva, where he had sent already his wounded. As it is, this news requires some confirmation. The press is entirely silenced, and none dare brave the fines of the military authorities. A plucky local paper has, however, dared to question the truth of the Lopes Pinto telegram, and I fear it will be mulcted to-morrow, if not suppressed, by the military governor. Arrests continue in many towns, and well-known Carlists have been locked up on suspicion of complicity. I fear these arbitrary measures will provoke reprisals in Biscay and in Navarre.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE RULES OF WAR.

(Saturday Review.)

IT would probably be unjust, as well as discourteous, to doubt the good faith of the Russian Government in proposing an International Conference at Brussels. Prince Gortchakoff's elaborate project, though it seems to have been originally connected with a philanthropic scheme for improving the condition of prisoners of war, has the wider scope of a code which, if it were adopted, would regulate on all points the practice of belligerents.

The proposed body of rules consists for the most part of declaratory enactments giving a formal and permanent sanction to usages which have been virtually established in the practice of civilized nations. It may be doubted whether the embodiment in a statute of the unwritten common law would tend to mitigate the hardships of war, but the contention of the Russian Government that the rights and duties of belligerents should be strictly defined is intelligible and plausible. The objection to a diplomatic treatment of the entire subject is founded on the probability that the States which might take part in the discussion would be actuated by a regard to their own special interests as well as to the alleviation of human misery. There is a certain oddity in the phrases with which Prince Gortchakoff introduces his project of a code. According to his statement the community of feeling and interest which tends to unite nations as members of one family renders it necessary to make elaborate provision for the conduct of their quarrels with one another. All men, or all Europeans, are brothers, and therefore it is expedient to regulate the conditions of mutual fratricide. No great Continental State can be accused of negligence in the material provision which it has to make for reciprocal slaughter. The Russian Government has within two or three years established an elaborate system of universal military service which will enable it to place more than a million of men in the field. Germany, Austria, France, and Italy, with the minor Powers, will make up the roll of armed brethren to not less than four millions. As all these fraternal armaments can have no object except that the several disciplined multitudes should in certain contingencies put one another to death, it is perhaps natural to arrange that the most internecine conflicts shall be conducted with all possible regard to the general convenience. It is undoubtedly well that modern wars are for the most part not conducted after the fashion of Wallenstein's campaigns in the Empire, or of Louis XIV.'s invasion of the Palatinate. General Sherman's march through Georgia is the latest example of a military operation directed chiefly against the property of the non-combatant population.

There is no novelty in the prohibition of the use of poison, which indeed is only employed by savages, or by those who like the backwoodsmen in some parts of the United States, have adopted the belligerent ethics of the savages who are their habitual enemies. Prince Gortchakoff has not thought it necessary to forbid the taking of scalps, which is practised on both sides in the border warfare of the Far West. The use of projectiles filled with powdered glass and of explosive balls of less than a certain weight, kept by the Russian army in reserve, [illegible] The exceptions to the general rule of burning, killing, and destroying are dictated by an anomalous benevolence; but there is no objection to new rules for the gentler [illegible] which discourage unnecessary torture, and [illegible] instances give the adversary [illegible] of sportsmanlike fair play. There is no rule against starving 100,000 people to death in a besieged town or against burning them out with red-hot balls. It is not lawful to make use of the enemy's flag, of his uniform, or of his military insignia; but nearly every description of ruse is permitted, other kind of warlike stratagem is legitimate and laudable, though Sir Garnet Wolseley sternly censured the poor King of Ashantee for pretending peaceful designs when he was really preparing for battle. Spies are liable to be shot, though their occupation may be meritorious and honourable; but an ancient exemption protects officers who run the risk of collecting information within the enemy's lines without putting off their uniform. Travellers in balloons, employed in keeping up communication between different portions of their hostile army, are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. On these and many other points Prince Gortchakoff's code is merely a digest of the existing rules of war. It is possible that regulations founded on general consent might be useful in restraining the violence of obstinate and passionate men who may be entrusted with commands. The neutrality of hospitals and ambulances has been recently instituted, and it is not likely to be disregarded by civilized armies. The project properly provides that the neutrality should not be compromised because hospitals may be protected by pickets or sentinels who, if captured, would of course become prisoners of war.

The novel and questionable principle of limited liability in war is not likely to be established in the face of Lord Derby's judicious protest. The members of a joint-stock Company in recent times are not liable for the debts of the association beyond the amount of their uncalled capital. The creditor has full warning of the extent of responsibility of the shareholders; and he has no reason to complain of being compelled to resort for a remedy to his demand on the corporate fund. It can scarcely be contended that the subjects of a belligerent State are wholly irresponsible for a war which may perhaps be unjustly aggressive. The mob and the demagogues of Paris frightened Napoleon III. into a rupture with Germany, as their predecessors had a quarter of a century before incessantly denounced Louis Philippe for maintaining friendly relations with England. The Germans rightly felt that the quarrel was national; and they consequently displayed no peculiar rancour against the Emperor or his advisers. As a general rule, subject to many exceptions, it may be admitted that operations of war on land should "be directed exclusively against the forces and means of making war of the hostile State, and not against its subjects, as long as the latter do not themselves take any active part in the war"; but if the rule were adopted in the terms proposed in the Russian draft, the capture of an enemy's property at sea would, notwithstanding the uninterrupted practice of ancient and modern times, be summarily abolished. The introduction of such a provision into a proposed code of rules for mitigating the hardships of war fully justified Lord Derby in the undisguised suspicion with which he regards the entire scheme. The House of Lords fully approved the passage which he quoted from his despatch to the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to the effect that the English Government is firmly resolved not to enter into any discussion of the rules of international law by which the relations of belligerents are guided, or to undertake any new obligations or engagements in regard to general principles. It is a further condition of the mission of an English delegate to the Conference that it shall not entertain directly or indirectly any proposal relating to maritime warfare. The Duke Decazes has since stated to the French Assembly his intention of adopting the same policy with England. The Austrian Government disapproves of almost every part of the Russian project, and intimates an opinion that the discussion is unreasonable, and that it is likely to be barren of results.

Mr. Lumley, the British Minister at Brussels, has been informed that he is to take no part in the Conference, and that England will be represented, if at all, by a military officer who will in all cases refer to the Foreign Office for instructions. The promoters of the scheme will perhaps answer objections to their proposal that war should be conducted exclusively by the armed forces on either side by referring to later clauses which modify the sweeping character of the original exemption. An army of occupation is of course entitled to levy from the conquered district the taxes due to the hostile Government; and it might be plausibly contended that, as legitimate administrators of the sovereign authority, they may also levy additional taxes. The army may also take possession of "provision, clothing, boots, &c.," but it is recommended that the generals should either pay for the articles which they require or go through the decent ceremony of "giving the customary receipts." The enemy may further, without either payment or signature of receipts, levy money contributions on the population, either in case of necessity or by way of penalty, but "care must be taken to avoid ruining the population." Soult and Davoust would probably have alleged necessity in excuse for the boundless sums which they extorted from the Prussians, both for their private use and for the service of their military chests. That they stopped short of finally and totally ruining the population may perhaps be shown by the present flourishing condition of North Germany. If the Emperor of Russia thinks it worth while to prosecute his philanthropic enterprise, he will probably be able to secure assent to the greater part of his proposals. The principal Governments seem likely to follow the example of England in allowing themselves to be represented at Brussels by military officers. The absence of professed diplomatists will deprive the transaction of political significance, and the Emperor will enjoy the credit and satisfaction of attaching his name to a compilation of the compratively humane rules of war which have been introduced in modern times. If the Conference fails, nearly all the rules suggested by Prince Gortchakoff will be in force in the future as in the past.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

(Saturday Review.)

ALTHOUGH the proposed cession of the Fiji Islands has not been finally accepted, it may be assumed that the Government has determined on annexation. On the same day on which Lord Carnarvon made a statement on the subject Mr. Disraeli disputed the accuracy of Mr. M'Arthur's assertion that the acceptance of the cession had been communicated to the House of Lords. He probably intended only to guard himself against any admission which might compromise future freedom of action. It is not to be supposed that the Prime Minister intended to repudiate the declarations of the Colonial Secretary. At the Mansion House on Wednesday last Mr. Disraeli perhaps caused some surprise by the declaration that his Government would not only maintain the existing Empire, but perhaps enlarge its boundaries. As there is assuredly no question of extension of territory in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, Mr. Disraeli can only have referred to the South Pacific region, and specifically to the Fiji Islands. There is some force in the objections which are raised to the annexation, inasmuch as it will probably not directly pay its expenses, while it will involve a certain amount of trouble and responsibility; but the preponderance of opinion among those who are competent to judge seems to be in favour of the proposed measure, and the Australian colonies unanimously approve of the policy of the Government. It is even stated that New South Wales is willing to contribute to the cost of the operation, and Lord Carnarvon not unnaturally expressed a feeling of gratified surprise on hearing of the possibility that any colony should take a share, however small, of the burden incurred for its benefit by the United Kingdom. It would not be safe to rely too confidently on the rumoured liberality of New South Wales. The revenues of the Fiji Islands will, according to an official estimate, meet the expenses of government, and at the worst the cost of a small Crown colony may be borne for a time without serious inconvenience. It is worth while to incur a moderate liability for the sake of putting an end to an anomalous and embarrassing relation. The islands are already to a great extent under the control of English subjects, and the naval officer commanding on the station has occasionally found it necessary to interfere for the maintenance of order and of peace.

In accordance with established precedent, the English Government is compelled to exercise superintendence over the emigration of labourers which constantly tends to degenerate into a kind of slave trade. As long as the harbours of the islands belong to an independent authority the necessary supervision is imperfect and troublesome. It is said that some of the ports will be useful for the accommodation of vessels trading between the Australian colonies and the western coast of America. As the greater part of the shipping employed is English, some jurisdiction must be exercised over the seamen and adventurers who are likely to frequent the islands. The Commissioners who were directed to report on the state of Fiji suggest the necessity of establishing a Consular Court if the Government declines to accept the sovereignty of the country. The general administration of justice in the name of the Queen will be more efficient, and perhaps it may not be more expensive. One main reason for including the islands within the limits of England dominion is the possibility that some other Power might sooner or later have established itself in the country. The French have at different times been disposed to extend their influence in the South Pacific, and some of the settlers in Fiji have already invited the American Government to take possession of the territory. Although it has hitherto not suited the purpose of the United States to acquire outlying possessions, some American politicians, including the actual President, have strenuously advocated a more aggressive policy. It is not impossible that the Sandwich Islands may within a short time be annexed to the United States, and if a colonial system is once instituted, it will admit of rapid expansion. The objection to the acquisition of the islands by a foreign Power is founded, not on idle jealousy, but on the risk of jealousies and possible collisions which might at any time compromise friendly relations. Thirty years ago a quarrel between an English Consul and some French missionaries in another group of islands in the Pacific nearly produced a war between France and England. It is better for all parties to avoid too close a neighbourhood.

The Report of Mr. Layard, who is Consul at Fiji, and of Commodore Goodenough, commanding on the station, is an interesting document. There are nearly two hundred islands of different sizes, of which about eighty are inhabited. The climate and soil appear to be healthy for English settlers, whose children thrive, although they are not so robust as at home. Nearly all zymotic and pulmonary diseases are at present unknown; and the debilitating effects of heat are principally shown by the approximation of the inhabitants to the American or Australian type of settlers of European descent. It would appear that the natives have, at least in the present generation, been maligned by common report. With the exception of a few thousands of mountaineers, belonging probably to a more primitive race, the islanders have entirely discontinued the practice of cannibalism, and, to the great credit of the missionaries, they have, with few exceptions, become Christians. It is stated that an enumeration which has been made by the missionaries of the number of attendants at churches and chapels constitute almost complete census of the population. The most active and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

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